

## THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

EXPULSION OF TURKS  
FROM EUROPE NEARER

May Be Precipitated at Any Moment Owing to Internal Condition of Empire.

## "REFORMS" A BRUTAL JEST

Eastward Trek, However, May Await the Eventual Trial of Strength Between Two Great Powers.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Tribune writes: "Barring accidents, there is no immediate likelihood of an explosion in the Balkans, owing to the intense efforts of the German bloc and of international European finance to hold in the lesser Balkan states and tone down the Turkish government. "There are, however, two features of the present situation which increase the risk of accident and which are not amenable to diplomatic threats or financial cajolery. These are the military absolutism in Turkey, without any particular head or leadership, and the recent national unification of the Albanian race. The Albanians have been brutally hammered into unity by the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress. The committee is still in a state of smouldering revolt. It has not pacified the Turkish military set, which is exasperated by the internal political intrigues and the external insolence of the military chiefs, and may see in war with Bulgaria a possibility of consolidating the internal situation. "Reforms are an exploded and a cruel jest. The Turks do not consider it to their interest to improve the lot of the subject races, whether Christian or Mussulman, and even if they did think otherwise the races in question are mentally incapable of organizing any sort of tolerable government for non-Turks. "It would seem an insult to civilized public opinion for an Austrian Foreign Minister to start the discussion which assumes the possibility of the Turkish government carrying out spontaneously, or even under pressure, any reforms whatsoever. The only object of such move is apparently to assert, in view of subsequent possibilities, that Austria, and no longer Russia, is the chief outsider interested in the Turkish game. The political gangrene, for which the amputation which is being deliberately delayed for the purposes of the German bloc is the sole and inevitable remedy, must therefore develop still further in European Turkey, a region which forms in population about one-seventh of the Turkish empire, where the Turks number only one in four of the population and where they have concentrated two-thirds of their military power at a cost representing the country's entire budgetary deficit. "The date of the inevitable evacuation of the last strip of territory which Turkey now possesses in Europe may be precipitated at any moment by a mere accident, or may wait until after the eventual trial of strength between the two big European groups. This evacuation, however, will be a mere incident in the life of the Turkish nation, which forms a solid block with an immense vicinity and a growth of the national spirit in Asia Minor, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and from the Bosphorus to the Armenian plateau on the east and the Syrian desert on the southeast."

Two New Russian Plays  
One Is by Edmond Rostand, the Other by His Wife and Son.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, Sept. 21.—Edmond Rostand, who, with his wife and children, is busy cultivating his flower garden at Cambo, near Bayonne, has written a delicious little musical comedy, called "La Dernière Nuit de Don Juan," which is intended for M. Le Barby to be produced at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre.

Meanwhile Mme. Rosamonde Rostand, together with her son, Maurice, has completed the libretto of a poetic fantasy called "La Marchande d'Alumettes," for which M. Tlarko Richepin is composing the music. This work has been accepted by M. Albert Carré, manager of the Opéra Comique, and is to be brought out during the present season.

## HOPE TO REVIVE TROTTERING

London Trotting Club Formed to Promote the Sport.

London, Sept. 21.—With the object of raising light harness racing to the high standing prevailing in the United States, the London Trotting Club has been organized. Although the number of trotting meetings in the United Kingdom has never been large, some of them have given the sport an unsavory reputation by indulging in practices which have been practically banned from American tracks. Even the professional racing for stakes does not furnish race records comparable with matinee racing in America, and the promoters of the new club are as anxious to raise this standard as they are to make the racing clean.

The club has adopted many of the latest rules in light harness racing and will insist on their observance. The system of penalties and suspensions which prevailed under the old Trotting Union of Great Britain will be revived and enforced. The style of starting has been remodelled and all horses will be required to be sent off from behind tapes. The track will be closed to horses that are late in answering the starter's bell, thereby obviating the delays which have made the sport unpopular with spectators. A new body of stewards has been appointed and it will operate under a fresh set of racing rules.

The first meeting of the new club will be held at Imbercourt Park, Thames Ditton, at the end of this month.

FEARS GORILLA RACE  
IN TWENTY CENTURIES

Dr. Ross, Cancer Expert, Predicts It as Result of Present Character of English Legislation—Opposes Woman Suffrage.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—Dr. Forbes Ross, the well-known cancer expert, gives the English two thousand years under the present character of legislation to become a nation of degenerates and criminals. He says the nation now, under the influence of legislation, is drifting rapidly toward criminals, because the people of the higher classes can't support the burden of taxation. "In the first place," says Dr. Ross, "the better type of humanity—I mean, the best types of every class of humanity—is being forced by economic conditions to restrict its numbers. The legislation of the past few years is bearing heavily on them, and they are being compelled to curtail their numbers; but the lower classes are multiplying at a great rate. The better class find themselves unable to bear the strain of taxation, and every additional burden is now being put on their backs. "At present the nation is being propagated mainly by the class of people who retain in a large measure the primordial instincts and traits. We are going to get the ruthless, conscienceless type, the kind of man who has all the traits of the gorilla. He is being bred rapidly to-day, and perhaps nothing can stop it. Still, it might be a good thing if Parliament was closed fifteen or twenty years, so that the present day politicians might die out and be supplanted by a class of men able to distinguish better what the nation needs. At present the legislators are fostering the gorilla pattern."

Dr. Ross thinks that women can save the race, but not if they insist on the vote. He says that women give humanity beauty, symmetry and grace which otherwise would be lacking. As a rule women in any class of life are more refined than men of the same station. The working class of girl, when she has a decent education and suitable surroundings, generally comes out above the men of her station. Women have more influence on life than many think. It is a fact that man generally takes his physical nature from the maternal side. Therefore women have a preponderating influence on human existence. He is not making any statement against the woman suffragist, but if that element of grace and beauty which usually applies to womanhood is lacking in the future the type of man indicated will prevail. If he were asked who will harm England most in future he would reply, "That man is he who gives universal suffrage."

## TO GOBBLE UP PERSIA

This the Motive for M. Sazonoff's Visit to England.

## PARTITION IS INEVITABLE

Interest Centres in the Question Whether Russia or Britain Will Get Teheran.

London, Sept. 21.—The practical division of Persia between Great Britain and Russia appears almost assured as a result of the conferences which Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has had with British statesmen. All the newspapers which are in the closest touch with the Foreign Office, particularly "The Times," looked upon recently as Sir Edward Grey's mouthpiece, are forecasting this arrangement and are apparently preparing the public mind for it. The necessity of preserving order in the interests of trade is the principal reason advanced. "The Manchester Guardian" and other Liberal papers oppose the project bitterly. The "Guardian" says: "The Foreign Office, although not ordinarily oversolicitous about trade interests, knows well how to quote them for its own ends."

Since the signing of the Anglo-Russian convention of 1907, for the maintenance of Persia's independence and integrity, and incidentally for the division of the country into British and Russian spheres of influence, there has been a steady growth of this influence and a corresponding shrinkage of independence in Persia. The exact division of territory will not be easy. The Russian papers claim Teheran, if the Czar gets the capital, Great Britain's share will be decidedly the smaller in value.

Some of the Liberal papers bewail the disappearance of Persia as a buffer state, and foresee a great increase in the British military establishment when the Anglo-Russian boundary is drawn across the middle of what is now Persia.

N. here is the outcome of the conference between Sir Edward Grey and M. Sazonoff awaited with greater interest than in the capitals of the Balkan states, as it is believed that they have a vital bearing on the crisis in the Near East, the gravity of which, unless the powers induce Turkey immediately to introduce reforms in Macedonia, all are agreed upon. The representatives in London of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro are watching closely the conversations which began in London to-day and which will be continued at Balmoral Castle on Monday.

There is no confirmation here of the reported alliance of the four Balkan states to make common cause against Turkey, but it is acknowledged that a rapprochement exists for their protection.

## FRENCH LABOR POLITICS

General Confederation of Trade Unions Takes Red Tint.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, Sept. 21.—The annual congress of the French Labor Confederation is closing its sessions at Havre, after having unanimously adopted drastic resolutions for a fight, tooth and nail, against the wise and patriotic regulations of the War Minister, M. Millerand, by which soldiers guilty of desertion and insubordination will be sent to Morocco, where they will have a chance of regaining good character certificates.

M. Millerand's method is approved even by the Radical Socialists, and the real significance of the Havre congress is the secession of the Confederation Générale du Travail, to give the labor confederation its French name, from the Radical Socialist ranks and establishing its members as revolutionaries of the red flag proletariat. The labor confederation leaders describe the Radical Socialists as sugar and water drawing men hypocrites, who should be suppressed.

GEORGE MOORE PREDICTS  
END OF ART IN 50 YEARS

Advices Investors to Purchase Modern Paintings, as Supply Will Soon Cease.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—The immense sums spent on art sales in London in the last year have raised again the question whether investment in the pictures of modern artists is a paying business. In the course of the discussion George Moore has developed the theory that on account of the growth of railways and of other means of international communication art is doomed to die within fifty years. According to Mr. Moore, art is already as dead as the Stone Age. The present generation, in his view, is only seeing the ghosts of the past flitting among the living. Mr. Moore says: "All art is nationality. It is essentially nationality. The first condition of art is segregation. If you don't have it everybody imitates the other. Nature is the reality of art. It is an intellectual formula, and you get the formula on one condition—that is, segregation. "Man is an imitative animal, and if he can imitate a fellow he will do so, but if the conditions of life are such that he is segregated he will produce an original formula. It seems to me quite certain that we should have had no Japanese art if a shipload of Elgin marbles had not been cast up on the coast of Jeddo. "The decline of British art began with the railways, which put all nations in communication with one another. English art was insular. It had its own formula up to about 1850. After that the influence of France made itself felt. The English painters studied Julien and accepted his formula in the same way as they accepted the formula of the French breakfast chez Duval, 2 francs 50 centimes, and all modern art tends toward the Duval breakfast. It is now impossible to distinguish between the art of one country and that of another. A portrait painted by an Hungarian artist is exactly the same as if painted by an artist from Switzerland. No new formulae are possible any longer."

Mr. Moore's conclusion is that money can be made by investing in modern art. In this respect he said: "I think it would be well for people to buy modern art for the reason that art is going to cease. In fifty years there will be no art. Everybody will be able to paint exactly the same as the other fellow, unless they stop railways and motor cars, and I don't see any possibility of that; and as art will become rarer and rarer the art which is being created now will increase in price enormously, not on account of its own value only, but because there will be no more. A people had better make the most of modern art while it is still being produced, for it is gradually petering out."

Again the Censor. The censor has got in his work again on a play which was expected to produce almost as much of a stir as Stanley Houghton's "Hindle Wakes." This is Miss Gwen John's one-act drama, "Edges Dark," produced at a private performance in July, and Laurence Housman recommended its inclusion in a triple bill at a West End theatre this autumn. The play is described as "a tragic and somewhat sordid play written in dialect and set in a mining village; a tale of bullying men and women who tossed to and fro between their sordid love and sordid murder, but set forth with a simple realism and passion that gripped one's heartstrings."

Mr. Housman says: "I was much struck by the ability of the work when I read the play in the author's manuscript. Afterward I saw it performed by a private society, and my good impression was more than confirmed. The subject is rather painful, but I have seen many plays in which more uncomfortable things have been said. I was struck with the frankness with which men and women talk when they wish to hammer out some social problem."

"This is what happens in 'Edges Dark,' which deals with its problem frankly, but certainly in a serious and moral way. It affords only another proof of the impossible position of the present method of licensing plays. The censor passes a reference to moral wrongdoing when presented as a joke, but when it is made a painful thing he comes down on it. I am still more against the censor for the things he passes than for those he censors."

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## IN THE LONDON THEATRES

Sarah Bernhardt Brings Early the Season to Its Climax.

## 'TURNING POINT' EXPECTED

Censor Rouses Ire for Things Passed as Well as for Things Excluded.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—The event of the dramatic week here has, of course, been the reappearance of Sarah Bernhardt at the Coliseum. The great actress had almost a triumphal procession from Folkestone, where she landed, to London, and since then has been receiving nightly adoration on the stage. She will remain for six weeks. This week she gave the third act of Hugo's "Lucrèce Borgia," and the critics all agree that while her wonderful voice has lost some of its mellowness and richness with age her art has so constantly improved that it is now beyond hope for any one to copy her. Her present bill will be succeeded by two weeks of "Phédre," in which she has always been particularly appreciated by English audiences. After that comes two weeks of "Elisabeth, Reine d'Angleterre" (during which it is to be hoped that the unfortunate actress now sustaining the role of the Virgin Queen in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Drake" will not feel too utterly écartée), and, finally, one week of "Une Nuit de Noël" by the actress's son, Maurice Bernhardt, in collaboration with Henri Cain.

Sir George's Next. Bernhardt has thus brought to a climax a London theatrical season which had hardly more than started, but there is still much to come. The most important thing in the near future is Sir George Alexander's production of "The Turning Point" at the St. James's Theatre on October 1. This play (which will also be produced in America) is an adaptation of the French drama, "La Flamme," which at the Porte Saint Martin literally set Paris ablaze with discussion and which seems well calculated to do the same thing here regarding the two entirely different questions which the play raises, viz. (1) how far murder may be justified by patriotism, and (2) whether the strictest possible divorce laws are not advisable both from the viewpoint of morality and of the ultimate happiness of both the so-called victims.

The story is that of a French officer who has become deeply involved in debt, partly through his lavish devotion to his wife, who really loves him, though they have been estranged on account of his overbearing temper. The wife has entered on a friendship with a brilliant lawyer and ex-Cabinet minister, who proposes to marry her if she can get a divorce, but she is a Roman Catholic and the Church refuses its sanction to divorce. The officer, who is now a colonel, is inspecting a frontier fort when he finds himself in the power of a pretended banker, who is really a spy and who has bought up the colonel's debts. The spy threatens to ruin the colonel unless the latter turns over the plans of the fort. The colonel blazes up and in a spirit of patriotic fury kills the spy. Then at midnight he goes to his wife's room, where she is expecting her lawyer lover, tells her of the murder and, instead of speaking to her in his former dictatorial way, he makes a simple appeal for protection. Confronted by the terrible situation in which her husband has placed her, the wife realizes she loves him.

The week brought with it one disappointment in H. V. Esmond's play, "A Young Man's Fancy," at the Criterion. It is four years since Mr. Esmond produced a play, and his work in the past led to the highest hopes being formed for this comedy, but it proved almost puerile.

WOMEN ON 400-MILE HIKE  
Suffragettes to Tramp from London to Edinburgh.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—Woman suffragists are planning a demonstration. They now propose a march to Edinburgh next month. More than one hundred women have already signified their intention to take the 400-mile tramp. They will start from London on October 8 and reach Edinburgh about November 23. At every stopping place they will hold public meetings in favor of votes for women.

The instructions say: "It is proposed to wear a neat and inexpensive uniform, which can be purchased or borrowed." Expenses on a moderate scale will be allowed those who can't afford to pay the cost of living on the march, which is estimated at \$9 a week. It is not yet announced whether the marchers will be armed with stones or hammers.

## FIRE BURNS 200 YEARS

Is Never Allowed to Go Out in Moorland Cottage.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—In investigating voters on the northern border this week a household was discovered where the kitchen fire has been lighted continuously for two hundred years. The cottage is about fifteen miles from Gilsland, in a spot accessible only by a horse track. There are only four cottages in a moorland of thirty thousand acres. This cottage has been occupied by one family for six hundred years. The kitchen fire, in which peat is burned, has never been allowed to go out for two hundred years. A small child in the cottage has not seen another of its own age for two years. Her father walks fifteen miles to vote on election day.

## M. LE BARGY ON DRESS

French Actor Thinks \$8,000 a Year Necessary.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—In declaring that \$8,000 is his minimum dress allowance and that no man can be well dressed who does not spend at least that amount a year on clothes, M. Le Bargy, the French actor and the best dressed man in Paris, has made glad the hearts of tailors and flattered a little the souls of the young men about town in London. But it is pointed out that there are very few London tailors who charge on an average so much as £10 (\$50) a suit. Some suits would exceed that price, but others—the lounge suits—would be less, even if they were lined with silk.

Thus, if he wished to go in for clothes collecting—he could not wear them out—M. Le Bargy, on his allowance, could have two of his suits a week all the year around. As to the question, How much ought a man to be well dressed spend annually on his clothes? a West End tailor expresses his opinion that \$500 a year is a generous allowance. Boots, hats, ties, underlinen, etc., would be extra.

## WANT A FIVE-DAY WEEK

Scottish Miners Ask This—English Miners Georgites.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—At the approaching annual conference at Swansea of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain the Yorkshire delegation is expected to submit a resolution in favor of the Henry George doctrine of the nationalization of all lands, adding thereto minerals, mines and railways. They will also demand legislation for the better housing of the working classes. The Scottish delegation will demand a five-day working week for all miners and a minimum rate of wages. An endeavor will be made to have all miners' agreements throughout the country terminate at the same time.

NINE RUSSIANS BORN  
PRIOR TO BORODINO

Their Ages Aggregate Nearly 1,100 Years—One Tells of Seeing Napoleon in the Flesh After Capture by the French.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—For the centenary of the battle of Borodino all Russia was scouring to find survivors of the year 1812, and nine men and women were found born before the French invasion. Their ages aggregate nearly 1,100 years, and it is curious to note that they are all peasants. One man saw Napoleon. He said he was the only person now living who saw the great Emperor in the flesh. One woman saw the burning of Moscow. The nine are retired. Sergeant Major Akim Voltenyokov, living at Kishineff, at the age of 122 years—by some said to be 123 years old—served in the 33d Infantry. He received no pension until the Borodino centenary, when a pension of \$150 a year was granted him.

Peter Lapteff, of the village of Telakh, near Vilna, is 118 years old; Stephen Zhook, of the district of Driesen, is 110; Gromoff, of the village of Grasmne, is 112; Eugenie Zherosenko, of the village of Irinovka, is 115; Mary Zholiakova, of the village of Podberlozno, is 110; Taksim Platchenko, of the village of Zagumenschn, 120; Epheme Kovitov, of the village of Rozogin, is 109, and Mary Popoff, of the village of Mankovokalkovikov, is 120. Lapteff, who saw Napoleon, says: "When we heard the French coming into Sventslan, a small town near Vilna, my family fled to the Thirkiminsky woods, and we concealed ourselves for three or four days. I could not resist a desire to see the French soldiers. I left my family and made my way through the forest to the Ekaterinsky road, where I got into a tree to watch. "The French saw me and took me prisoner to Sventslan the next morning. They took me to a house where Napoleon was sitting on a balcony drinking coffee. He asked me through a Polish interpreter if I knew well the road to Dunatur, near Dvinsk. I replied that I knew it. Napoleon ordered me to show the way to the vanguard of the army. We marched with short intervals of rest for thirty-five hours. During one of the halts I escaped into the forest, where I wandered for nearly a week, until I found my father near Sventslan."

Lapteff afterward took part in a general uprising against the invaders. He served in the militia and took part in the Crimean campaign and in the suppression of the Polish insurrection in 1861. His sons also served in the pacification of Poland, and Governor Muraviev made Lapteff a present of the Benick works, which he managed up to twelve years ago.

Mary Popoff was in Moscow when it was invaded by the French. She remembers seeing the city in flames. She is still actively engaged in household work.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN SOCIETY

Hostesses in Scotland—Sponsors for Decies Child.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—The Grand Duke Michael of Russia and Countess Torby, with their daughter, the Countess Zia Torby, have gone to Scotland to join Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin's house party at Balmacraan. Among other guests there are Lord and Lady Craven, Lord Uffington and Lord Leigh. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh are still at Floors Castle, where they have among their guests Lord and Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, Lady Evelyn Collins, Evelyn Fitzgerald, and Sir George Houston-Boswell. Lord Granard has arrived at Forbes House, Halkin street, from Newton-forbes, Ireland.

It is understood that the daughter of Lord and Lady Decies will be named Vivian de la Poer. Canon Barnett will officiate at the christening at Stoke Poges on Monday. The godmothers will be Lord Decies's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Lumb; Lady Waterford and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Jr. The godfathers will be Lord Greville and Howard Gould.

## GREAT CAMEO FOUND

Relic of the Cæsars with Napoleonic Frame.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, Sept. 21.—The Great Cameo of France, the frame and pedestal of which, lost for a century, has just been recovered owing to the exertions of M. Babelon, keeper of the Medal Room at the National Library, has been placed on exhibition again. This work of art is a marvellously carved agate representing the glorification of Germanicus. It belonged originally to the Imperial treasury of the Cæsars at Rome, then to that of the Byzantine emperors, Baldwin II, Emperor of Constantinople, sold it to Saint Louis, King of France, who placed it in the Sainte Chapelle. The Great Cameo, Christianized, was then known as "the triumph of Joseph at the court of Pharaoh." After having belonged to the popes at Avignon the Great Cameo came back to the Sainte Chapelle under the reign of Charles V. During the Revolution the Cameo, which the National Assembly had placed in the Medal Room, was stolen. It was about to be sold at Amsterdam for the sum of \$60,000, when the police of Napoleon got track of it. The frame, however, no longer existed; the thieves had melted it down. Napoleon had the present one made in place of it by the jeweller Delafontaine, pupil of David. This frame of gilded bronze, in the form of a portico, supported by two lions, with its pedestal, has just been found, permitting the masterpiece to be exposed for the admiration of the public.

## SCOTCH ORPHANS INHERIT

Brooklyn Baker Left Either \$16,000 or \$300,000.

Glasgow, Sept. 21.—The orphan children of a Lanarkshire miner have proved to be the heirs to \$300,000 left by the late Benjamin Hunter, of Brooklyn. A dispatch from Glasgow reached Brooklyn yesterday to the effect that the late Benjamin Hunter, of that borough, had left \$300,000 to the orphan children of a Lanarkshire miner. The orphans live at Leblith and Tate, two small towns in Scotland. They are Mr. Hunter's grandchildren. Mr. Hunter formerly conducted a bakery at No. 689 Hoyt street, and lived at No. 64 2d street. He died on June 11. According to Andrew Kennedy, of No. 63 East 4th street, the executor of the will, the estate left by Mr. Hunter will scarcely reach a cash value of \$15,000. The widow has a life interest in the estate, and, at her death, Mr. Hunter's brother and sister, who live somewhere in the West, and the grandchildren will come into the estate. In all, about \$9,000 will go to Scotland.

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## ABOARD THE MAURETANIA

Vincent Astor Among Home-comers from London.

## ALSO DAVID BENNETT KING

William Chase, the Painter, Hopes America May Get More Old Masterpieces.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—Vincent Astor left Liverpool for New York to-day on the Cunard liner Mauretania. He was accompanied as far as Euston station by his mother. He was reluctant to give an interview and answered questions in monosyllables. He said he had not decided whether to return to the university, but that probably he would not. He is returning to arrange about his new house in New York. He refused to say whether he contemplated going into business.

The Mauretania carried a full complement of saloon passengers. William Chase, the portrait painter, is returning, after staying four months at Bruges, where he had a class of twenty-five American art students, mostly art teachers in American universities. He said all had benefited by the course of instruction in the environment of the famous old Dutch painters. Regarding the outcry against the sale of old masters in America, he saw no reason why England should complain. She had more than enough in the English art galleries, which were among the finest and best stocked in the world. America was a young country, having inherited no art treasures and with a perfect right to buy them. He was glad to know that American art lovers were buying regardless of cost.

David Bennett King, the New York lawyer, who has been travelling on the Continent with his family for the last two months, was also a Mauretania passenger. He feared President Taft would suffer from the split vote in the Republican party. He wouldn't say Governor Wilson's election would be bad for the United States, but he thought that President Taft deserved a second term, that he had been a "bully good President, and was a 'bully good fellow'."

Among other passengers on the Mauretania were Lloyd Bryce, J. H. Clews, Dr. John Vanderpool, J. H. Milburn and Alfonso de Navarro.

## NEW THEATRE IN PARIS

A Tiny Louis XVI Boudoir, Called the Imperial.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, Sept. 21.—The frisky little coteries of literature, art, politics and smart Bohemianism, known as the Parisian First Nighters, formally opened this evening a cosy, tastefully decorated and well ventilated little boudoir of a theatre in the Rue du Colisée, a stone's throw from the Champs Elysées. It is called, with reckless audacity, the Imperial Theatre. This imposing title is misplaced, because the dainty little auditorium is in pure Louis XVI style, and is suggestive of a Marie Antoinette boudoir. The plays produced were a three-act light comedy, "La Petite Jasmine," by MM. Willy and Dequoules, and a couple of Parisian sketches cleverly acted by Mlle. Andrée Mielly and the stock company of this new theatrical venture.

## ARRESTED FOR WIFE'S TAX

English Husband, in Jail, Refuses to Pay Impost.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—Income tax officers at last have arrested Mark Wilks, the school teacher husband of Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, who refused to pay the income tax because she has no vote. The furniture in the Wilks home belongs to the wife, and twice has been seized for taxes. This year Mrs. Wilks threatened legal action against the officers if the furniture was seized again. Her husband said his income was not sufficient to pay the tax of both his wife and himself. The officials were in a quandary for a time, but finally arrested Wilks. He is now in jail, where he says he is willing to pay the tax on his own income, but not on his wife's. He declares he will stay in jail and await developments.

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Will exterminate Rats, Mice and Gophers from your premises in a Safe, Sure and Sanitary Manner.